

FILE 'BIOSIS, LIFESCI, JAPIO, USPATFULL, EUROPATFULL, CONFSCI, MEDLINE,
CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:38:15 ON 04 NOV 2003

L18	12684	S	OOCYSTS
L19	26956	S	SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE
L20	7918	S	HEXAVALENT CHROMIUM
L21	158	S	L18 AND L19
L22	1	S	L21 AND L20
L23	5034	S	POTASSIUM PERCHLORATE
L24	87	S	HYDROCHLOROUS ACID
L25	286522	S	SODIUM HYDROXIDE
L26	60555	S	GENTAMICIN
L27	7398	S	L19 AND L25
L28	8	S	L27 AND L24
L29	1	S	L18 AND L24

14 ANSWER 4 OF 29 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
AB The effectiveness of Triamcinolone as a protector against coccidiosis in
broilers was tested in a random design experiment. Cobb X Cobb one-day old
chicken were assigned to the treatments: T1: no medication - no
inoculation; T2: no medication - inoculation; T3: Triamcinolone -
inoculation; T4: Sodic Monensin - inoculation; and T5: Sodic Salinomycin
-inoculation. The inoculation was accomplished with 10,
000 oocysts of *Eimeria tenella* and 40,000 of
intestinal *Eimerias*. The results of the intestinal damage degree
showed that T3 (60.6%) and T4 (63.6%) were better to control coccidias in
relation to T5 (96.9%) and T2 (100%). The oocysts number in
feces (number/g) showed the best effectiveness for T3 (4,300) comparing
with T4 (126,900), T5 (98,100), and T2 (382,000). These results emphasize
the effective action mechanism of Triamcinolone to interfere with the
biological cycle of coccidias. The feed conversion was better ($P < 0.05$) in
the groups that received the drugs (T3, T4, and T5) comparing with T2.
This fact showed the adverse effect that coccidiosis cause on the broiler
performance behavior. Triamcinolone showed the best action effectiveness
on the control of coccidiosis.

AN 1998:485403 BIOSIS
DN PREV199800485403
TI Triamcinolone efficacy as protector against chicken coccidiosis infection.
AU Jaramillo, Marta (1); Ruiz, Hector; Silva, Luis
CS (1) Inst. Investigaciones Zootecnicas, CENIAP-FONAIAP, Apartado Postal
261, Maracay 2101, Estado Aragua Venezuela
SO Acta Cientifica Venezolana, (1998) Vol. 49, No. 1, pp. 62-67.
ISSN: 0001-5504.
DT Article
LA Spanish
SL Spanish; English

AB The major histocompatibility (B) complex influence on resistance, susceptibility, and immunity to *Eimeria tenella* was examined in UCD B complex congenic chicken lines. In Experiment 1, 6-wk-old chicks from 12 UCD congenic lines were weighed and assigned to either challenge or control groups. The challenge group received a dose of 10,000 *E. tenella* oocysts. Response to challenge was evaluated by body weight gain and cecal lesion scores. Cecal lesion scores in B-3B-3 chickens were significantly lower than those of all other genotypes. Genotype B-2B-2 had the highest lesion scores, which were significantly different from the lesion scores calculated for B-3B-3, B-18B-18, and B-21B-21 chickens but were not significantly different from B-14B-14, B-15B-15, B-17B-17, B-19B-19, B-24B-24, B-CB-C, B-JB-J, and B-QB-Q genotypes. The B-21B-21 chickens had significantly lower lesion scores than B-2B-2, B-14B-14, and B-CB-C chickens. No other significant lesion score differences were found among the remaining lines. The highest weight gain found in B-19B-19 chickens was significantly different from that of B-3B-3, B-14B-14, B-15B-15, B-17B-17, B-18B-18, B-24B-24, and B-CB-C chickens. The B-15B-15 chickens had the lowest weight gain, which was significantly different from that of B-2B-2, B-19B-19, B-21B-21, B-24B-24, B-JB-J, and B-QB-Q chickens. Experiment 2 tested the immune response to *E. tenella* after low dose oocyst immunization. Chicks from 10 UCD 003 congenic lines were divided into three groups: control, challenge, and immune. At 5 wk of age, the immune group was immunized with 500 *E. tenella* oocysts for 5 consecutive d. Fourteen days after the last immunization all chicks were weighed, and 10,000 *E. tenella* oocysts were administered to the challenge and immune groups. Significant lesion score differences existed among all three treatments: control (0), immune (2.14 \pm 0.1); challenge (3.13 \pm 0.1). Among immune birds, B-3B-3 and B-QB-Q chickens had significantly lower lesion scores than B-19B-19, B-24B-24, B-14B-14, and B-2B-2 chickens. Neither B-19B-19 nor B-24B-24 chickens were well-protected, as indicated by their higher lesion scores. No significant differences in weight gain were found in immune birds. The B complex affected resistance and susceptibility as well as the immune response to *E. tenella*. Cecal lesion scores following challenge in naive birds or after immunization were influenced by the B complex, whereas weight gain was affected in naive birds only. These effects may be manifested through differences in immune competence at the time of challenge or immunization, the amount of parasite antigen production, or the threshold doses for effective immunization.

AN 1997:264995 BIOSIS
 DN PREV199799571598
 TI Resistance, susceptibility, and immunity to *Eimeria tenella* in major histocompatibility (B) complex congenic lines.
 AU Caron, L. A.; Abplanalp, H.; Taylor, R. L., Jr. (1)
 CS (1) Dep. Anim. and Nutritional Sci., Univ. N.H., Durham, NH 03824 USA
 SO Poultry Science, (1997) Vol. 76, No. 5, pp. 677-682.
 ISSN: 0032-5791.

L14 ANSWER 11 OF 29 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
AB 9 ranks of an *Eimeria tenella* radiovaccine were tested in
618,469 broilers under running production conditions in 30 units of 2
broiler farms. The vaccine was administered to 8 days old chickens via
drinking water in a dosis of 10,000 to 20,000
radioattenuated oocysts (250 Gy). Reaction to vaccination and
immunomechanism in the challenge test were checked in 2,772 animals. The
vaccination was riskless and induced a strong protection which tolerated a
lethality of 26%; the total output of coccidiaocysts of immunized
chickens decreased to 92% comparing to non-immunized ones.

AN 1991:455580 BIOSIS
DN BA92:100360
TI IMMUNOPROPHYLAXIS OF COCCIDIOSIS IN POULTRY APPLICATION OF A
RADIOATTENUATED *EIMERIA*-TENELLA VACCINE IN INTENSIVE BROILER
PRODUCTION.

AU MIELKE D; HIEPE T; JUNGMAHN R
CS HUMBOLDT-UNIV. BERLIN, VET. MED. FAKULTAET INST. PARASITOLOGIE,
PHILIPPSTR. 13, O-1040 BERLIN.

SO MONATSH VETERINAERMED, (1991) 46 (13), 469-470.
CODEN: MVMZA8. ISSN: 0026-9263.

FS BA; OLD
LA German

L14 ANSWER 12 OF 29 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON ISI on STN
AB 9 ranks of an *Eimeria tenella* radiovaccine were tested in 618
469 broilers under running production conditions in 30 units of 2 broiler
farms. The vaccine was administered to 8 days old chickens via drinking
water in a dosis of 10 000 to 20 000 radioattenuated
oocysts (250 Gy). Reaction to vaccination and immunomechanism in
the challenge test were checked in 2772 animals. The vaccination was
riskless and induced a strong protection which tolerated a lethality of
26%; the total output of coccidia oocysts of immunized chickens decreased
to 92% comparing to non-immunized ones.
AN 91:441968 SCISEARCH
GA The Genuine Article (R) Number: FY675
TI IMMUNOPROPHYLAXIS OF COCCIDIOSIS IN POULTRY - APPLICATION OF A
RADIOATTENUATED *EIMERIA*-TENELLA VACCINE IN INTENSIVE BROILER
PRODUCTION
AU MIELKE D (Reprint); HIEPE T; JUNGMAHN R
CS HUMBOLDT UNIV, FAK VET MED, INST PARASITOL, PHILLIPSTR 13, O-1040 BERLIN,
GERMANY (Reprint)
CYA GERMANY
SO MONATSSHEFTE FUR VETERINARMEDIZIN, (1991) Vol. 46, No. 13, pp. 469-470.
DT Article; Journal
FS AGRI
LA German
REC Reference Count: 14
ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS

L14 ANSWER 29 OF 29 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
AB In controlled experiments, enteral inoculation of 14-day-old chicks with a
vaccine at the standard dose of 100,000 oocysts irradiated with
10,000-30,000 R, using single and double immunization,
or at the single dose of 75,000 oocysts irradiated with
20,000-35,000 R, substantially protected the birds against subsequent
challenge with high doses of fully infective oocysts of the same
coccidian species. The course of coccidiosis in these chicks was of the
light abortive type, its normal symptoms decreasing with increased level
of irradiation of oocysts used for immunization. The endogenous
developmental cycle of parasites was significantly inhibited, the oocyst
burden in droppings being much lower than in controls. The non-immunized
control chicks exposed to infection with fully infective oocysts
showed acute and severe course of coccidiosis, the mortality rates being
.apprx. 80-86%. The mean body weight gains in the immunized chicks were
higher than those in the non-immunized controls.

AN 1977:246933 BIOSIS
DN BA64:69297
TI CECAL COCCIDIOSIS IN DOMESTIC FOWL GALLUS-GALLUS CAUSED BY EIMERIA
-TENELLA PART 3 ATTEMPTS TO INDUCE IMMUNITY IN CHICKS BY THE USE OF X-RAY
ATTENUATED OOCYSTS.
AU PASTUSZKO J
SO ACTA PARASITOL POL, (1976 (RECD 1977)) 24 (11-19), 103-117.
CODEN: APRPAX. ISSN: 0065-1478.
FS BA; OLD
LA Unavailable

L9 ANSWER 1 OF 1 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
AB The action of different pretreatment of **sodium hypochlorite** (NaClO) concentrations, as well as the effect of bovine sodium taurocholate, bovine bile and iso-octyl phenoxy-polyethoxy-ethanol (Triton X-100), were analysed to *Cystoisospora felis* sporozoites excystation. The best way to obtain good yields of free sporozoites was determined. The best NaClO concentration used as a pretreatment to sporocysts liberation was of 5.5%. Following NaClO, tryptic digests associated to sodium taurocholate showed high efficiency (80% of excystation in 2 hours). The association of trypsin with bovine bile lead to the best results (90% excystation in 2 hours).

AN 1996:160184 BIOSIS
DN PREV199698732319
TI "In vitro" excystation of *Cystoisospora felis* (Wenyon, 1923) Frenkel, 1977 (Apicomplexa: Sarcocystidae.
AU Bastos Freire, Ronald (1); Lopes, Carlos Wilson G.
CS (1) Dep. Microbiol. Immunol. Vet., IV, Univ. Federal Rural Rio de Janeiro, Km 47 da Antiga Estrada Rio Sao Paulo 23, 851-970, Seropedica, RJ Brazil
SO Revista Brasileira de Parasitologia Veterinaria, (1995) Vol. 4, No. 1, pp. 15-19.
ISSN: 0103-846X.

DT Article
LA English
SL English; Portuguese

L7 ANSWER 3 OF 7 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
AB The in vitro excystation of sporozoites of *I. suis* is described.
Sporocysts of *I. suis* lack a Stieda body. Upon incubation in 0.75% sodium
taurocholate or in 0.25% trypsin + 0.75% sodium taurocholate excystation
solutions, sporozoites were released by separation of the sporocyst wall
into 4 plates. The sporocyst wall did not separate completely but opened
partially and released the sporozoite. At the time of excystation,
sporozoites were short and broad but became elongated after 5-10 min in
the excystation fluids. Elongate sporozoites measuring 11.7 .times. 3.8
.mu.m, had a pointed anterior end and a nucleus located in the posterior
half of the cell. Living sporozoites exhibited gliding movements,
side-to-side flexion and probed with their anterior ends. Incubation in
5.25% **sodium hypochlorite** removed the oocyst walls
from most oocysts. Sporozoites did not excyst from sporocysts that were
released during treatment with **sodium hypochlorite**.
AN 1983:263204 BIOSIS
DN BA76:20696
TI EXCYSTATION OF ISOSPORA-SUIS OF SWINE.
AU LINDSAY D S; CURRENT W L; ERNST J V
CS DEP. ZOOL.-ENTOMOL., AUBURN UNIV., ALABAMA 36849, USA.
SO Z PARASITENKD, (1983) 69 (1), 27-34.
CODEN: ZEPAA6. ISSN: 0044-3255.
FS BA; OLD
LA English